LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

The Queen City Fitting Up for the Coming Convention.

Exposition Hall Where the Delegates Will Meet.

HOW THEY WILL BE SELECTED.

Arrangements, Lodgings and Amusements for the Conventionists.

The Platform Still Under Discussion.

THE CANDIDATES.

Adams Favorite Before the Wells Letter.

DAVIS STOCK GOING OFF.

Horace Greeley, Gratz Brown and Aleck McClure Quoted Largely.

The Vice Presidency Nomination Going Begging.

Interviews with Ex-Secretary Cox, Representative Campbell, the Volksblatt Man and Ozro Dodd.

PROSPECTS FOR A FUSION.

Pendleton Cautious and the Democracy Generally Watchful.

THE GERMAN ELEMENT AND ITS LEADERS.

CINCINNATI, April 24, 1872. A good deal of work is going on in a methodical, sool way, to promote the organization of the Liberal Republican Convention here next week. A committee, presided over by Mr. George Nichols-a sonin-law of Joseph Longworth, the eldest son of the celebrated Nicholas Longworth-sits daily in an office room of Mozart Hall, where the "Reunion and Reform Convention" is to meet, and this committee has the superintendence of both conventions. It obtains rooms for delegations both as lodging places and as headquarters, keeping a directory for that purpose, and it also takes charge of the remodelling and ornamentation of Exposition Hall where the mass body is to organize and get to work hext Wednesday. Mr. Nichols, Mr. Gossfort, ex-Secretary Cox and Messrs. Hoadley, Ritteridge and Matthews are some of the gentlemen who have been active and enthusiastic in straightening out the exuberance of this "spontaneity movement" and educing order from deluge.

"What will ensue from this confusion of conventions," said I to Mr. Gosfort, "a reform and reumon crowd here and a Liberal Republican Conven-

"I guess that Reunion Convention will not sit above an hour," said Mr. Gosfort. "It was resolved forbearance can satisfy all. upon as a bolt and fusion effort at first, but the liberal republican movement has assumed such proportions that we are willing to stop our little wheel and let the big wheel roll over us."

VISIT TO THE CONVENTION HALL. Few political bodies have ever met in convention in a larger and more appropriate place than this. The great Wigwam at Chicago, in 1860, could only hold 10,000 people, packed standing. This Exposition Hall at Cincinnati will give seats with ease to 8,000, and if it were worth while to provide benches for more, would allow 10,000 to sit comfortably. The entire cost of the Chicago Wigwam was \$7,000, while to alter Exposition Hall for the purposes of this gathering will consume about \$5,000, and the edifice cost \$90,000.

It is 250 feet long by 125 feet wide, with a stage capable of accommodating 1,500 persons, and gal-leries for ladies, strong and reliable, which will accommodate 2,000 of that fair sex, for whom a whole gallery side and the great end gallery are reserved. About three-fourths of the area of the floor will be covered with chairs, and a portion of the rest with The long walks behind the galleries, around the sides of the audience, up the sisles and the vestibules, will be strewn with tanbark to deaden the noise of promenading. The stage has been thrown forward one-fourth of the way into the body of the hall, and a high sounding-board constructed behind it to propel the voices of the speakers towards the audience. The stage itself has side stairways, and one main stair coming straight up to the presiding officer from the long main aisle. It ts convex in front, so as to present at every point the audience, and the reporters' tables are set like short radii or spokes at the foot of this stage and a little below it. There are now seats for one hundred reporters, and if more be required a part of the stage will be given up to them. The Cincinnati newspaper men will have the distribution and dispensation of these seats, and the stage has been built much after the suggestion of Murat Halstead, Esq.

Around the gallery front the shields of all the

States, in blue, red and white, are placed in order. Bands of music will be provided by the Cincinnati committee, and bands are also expected from St. Louis New York and other places. If the Convention should overflow the main hall there are two side halls of enormous area, but unprovided with scats, one of which will hold 8,000 people and the bther 15,000. These are suitable for mass meetings, promenades, &c. The ground on which the buildings stand belongs to the Corporation of Cincinnati, and the edifices were put up by the Chamber of Commerce, mercantile subscriptions and by appropriations, to accommodate a great industrial show two years ago. That exhibition was so beneficial to the city in attracting trade, &c., that these edifices are to be enlarged immediately after the Convention and another fair ordered for the pending fall.

hers of a mile or more from the line of public promenade on Fourth street, and a mile from the chief hotels, but very near the German part of Cincinnati, where there is an abundance of commodibus, quaint and cosey hotels, and some of the best wine and steak houses in the Queen City. Behind it is the canal to Lake Erie; before it the fresh, green square called Washington Park. It is a frame structure, with two great towers of wood on each side of the bowed roof. Within, it looks like sort of white-washed depot, well lighted, with

the Convention. The German and Pennsylvania element here make a pervading conservative and hospitable town-tone. The vices are tolerated, but he sporting people apprehend little gain from the

'I should starve to death," said Jim Whaley, the leading gambler of the Southwest, and a Buckeye born, who has a showy and cosey trap on Fourth street—"I should starve to death if I took my living second-hand from the public crib. Politicians live

off gamblers, not gamblers off politicians."
"Yes," said the spry and agile dealer, Walt-Lewis, 'ware glad enough not to be assessed more than three times in a canvass. It's the popular vices, you know, that contribute to the support of popular government. The soiled doves, the cappers and the horsemen are the active patriots, and they keep public life from getting stagnant. Now if we had a straight out dimmycrat convention, trade might be good. But these yer

THE QUEEN CITY FOR VISITORS. Cincinnati has little to show, but what there is ites in a small area and can be readily seen. Its great public fountain is the finest piece of street art in America, and is not exceeded by any statuary group at Versailles or Cassel. It cost \$50,000 gold, and before it was up and the water turned on had cost \$50,000 more, gold. while the preparation of the square and plaza to receive it brought the price up to \$150,000. It was the chaf d'œuvre of its kind at the great bronze foundry of Muller, at Munich, and is now the most superb bit of fountain ornamentation on either Continent. Every night the water is turned on at every facet, and the square fills up with promenaders and gazers.

The great suspension bridge of Cincinnati will be the most extraordinary structure of its kind extant until the completion of the East River bridge. It is nearly one hundred feet above low water, more than a quarter of a mile long, and ex-

ceedingly bold, graceful and perilous to look upon. The public edifices are equal to the best of other cities; notably the immense hospital and the new public library. Around one small square, grouped together in picturesque neighborliness, are a Catholic cathedral, a Jewish synagogue, a Unitarian, a Campbellite Baptist and a Reformed (Covenanters') Presbyterian church, which give a fund of jests to the community.

The lager beer of Cincinnati is of the very best

quality and the beer gardens are in the midst of the city. The native wine is cheap and abundant and the markets are perhaps the best in the Western country.

Such are some of the pleasures of their kind in store for the excited thousands who will begin to pour in here by next Saturday night, and make of their patriotism both a labor and a spree. From present indications it will be one of the very largest conventions ever held on account of its form, the mass character inviting everybody and rejecting

WILL IT BE MANAGEABLE? The citizens of each State, known to be such and in sympathy with the movement, will meet the day or night before the Convention opens at the several places of meeting prescribed for them by the resident committee, and elect, upon some uniform scale of representation, delegates to the Convention. As there are no differences there will be no contests, and the ratio will be made liberal enough to admit a very considerable number. The presiding officer is only mooted up to this time. It will probably be offered to New York or Illinois. The name of Jacob D. Cox is mentioned; but as he may be a candidate in certain contingencies it is thought that he will not accept. It seems now pretty well assured that nearly every State will be represented. The platform gives some little concern to the movers of the Convention and the editors of it, but all the popular talk is about candidates,

RISE OF ADAMS STOCK. The appended interviews show conclusively that public feeling in this longitude is decidedly against David Davis and overwhelmingly for Charles Prancis Adams. Both Halstead, of the Commercial. and Hassaurek, of the Volksblatt, threaten to bolt instantly if Davis is nominated. The Enquirer (democratic) also made a definite abandonment of Davis to-day, and the Volkafreund (democrate) did the same and joined the Adams movement.

These journals and their large constituency are as positively opposed to Curtin as to Davis. The apprehension is that there being no organized body of attendants in Adams' favor, but only a bread general citizen sentiment, he may be ridden down by Gratz Brown's thousand or Aleck McClure's hundred, or by David Davis' sixty. It certainly looks squally for an early choice, and only conference and

have the delegates at their mercy, perhaps they may accomplish a series of conversions for Mr. John Defrees will probably represent that portly Justice and combine forces with Leonard Swett. But two candidates will be present, Gratz Brown and Horace Greeley, unless Jacob D. Cox be a candidate. Judge Swing, the United States Judge for this district, who is a Grant man, will, it is said, push on an important case where Cox is a lawver and compel him to be in court all the week. Swing is from Grant's old county of Claremont.

JACOB D. COX ON THE SITUATION. The late Secretary of the Interior was sitting in his large and cool office preparing a case with one of his associate counsel when I called upon him Tuesday at noon. He was quietly cordial as ever, and looked health and good digestion from his clear eyes and skin. "What are the prospects for the Convention, Mr.

Cox***
"Very good, I think. You have probably been to see Mr. Nichols, at Mozart Hail, who has the preparation of the Exposition Hail, and the arrangements there and elsewhere for delegates." He knows more of the details than myself, although I take as much interest in the movement as is consistent with a rather onerous business. We shall have a very large attendance, and, in my belief, a harmonious one."

have a very large attendance, and, in my belief, a harmonious one."
"Do you anticipate no trouble with the democratic leaders and organs?"
"Why, no. As far as I can hear, the ablest democrate in Ohio and the environing States think that what the Convention thinks wisest will be best for them as for everybody. They seem disposed to stand off and trust the movement to best develope itself in its own way. I am never discouraged at what a few weak democratic vehicles and some sadly exercised republican ones may say, passing. These large movements are like the tide, and what will not foat is covered over."
"I observe, Mr. Cox, that the leading organs of opinion here prefer Charles Francis Adams for the Presidency. Why has he been especially named at a point so remote from his own locality?"
"For no reason of which I am aware, sir, except fitness. Looking around for a man large enough for the occasion, our people in Ohio appear to have pitched upon Mr. Adams as most nearly that personage."
"Then it is a spontaneous or rather unbiassed.

for the occasion, our people in Ohio appear to have pitched upon Mr. Adams as most nearly that personnge."

"Then it is a spontaneous, or rather unbiassed, unenforced selection, you think?"

"Entirely so. It has been favorably received by the newspapers of both parties. A record and character and surroundings like those of Mr. Adams smack both of liberal views and reform in the officeholding personality. I think nobody is biggoted, however, who has expressed this preference. It is a suggestion, not a determination."

"Do you know that Mr. Adams would accept the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention? He is about to sail for Geneva. Would not his absence at the time of his nomination somewhat dampen enthusiasm on his behalf?"

"No; Mr. Buchanan was in Europe, I believe, when he was nominated at Cincinnati. It made no difference in the result. We expect to be fully advised of Mr. Adams' views when Mr. Samuel Bowles arrives here. A letter has been received already from Charles F. Adams, Jr., expressing the belief that his father would accept if nominated."

"You are aware, Mr. Cox, that Justice Davis has a strong party in his favor."

"Yes, Mr. Fenton and the New York pressure were at first given decidedly to Mr. Davis, as Senator Tipton informed us when he went through here. I think the New York feeling is changed."

"Don't you suppose that the Convention has expanded so that it is no longer within the compass of Governor Gratz Brown's friends to control it?"

"Governor Brown has many warm friends in this city and in the State. The feeling, If I interpret it, is liberal and catholic toward all the candidates."

"How is the German element in Ohlo on the Convention?"

"Nearly if not wholly ardent in its favor. The

vention?"
"Nearly if not wholly ardent in its favor. The
Folksblutt paper, edited by Mr. Frederick Hassaurek, is perhaps patronizing in its treatment of the
Convention; but the Courier, edited by Mr. Hassaurek's brother, is warmly advocating the movement."

a sort of white-washed depot, well lighted, with fair acoustic properties, lofty and well ventilated. Its strength has been tested by the weight of machinery and masses of people in motion during the lairs and saengerfests held here.

Little disposition has been shown by the tunkeeptrace of rooms, &c., to "bleed" strangers at lair leaf to the later and later a

the German people are unnistakably in favor of this Convention."

"You have no knowledge that Mr. Adams has left any letter behind him to meet the possibility of this nomination, have you?"

"I think not. His word and the sentiment of his son or any intimate friend would be sufficient. David A. Wells and other New England men write to us cordially about the nomination. I apprehend that very few good citizens accustomed to public station would refuse the use of their names for the Presidency on an honorable national platform. We have already expressions from Mr. Adams which harmonize with the tone and purpose of this gathering. As I said before, nobody has been imperious, and we shall have to wait until the people meet and organize the Convention to see precisely who has the strength."

"You read Trumbull's speech, I suppose, General Cox, at the New York meeting? Is not that also in harmony with your Convention, or, as it was described by Carl Schurz, was it not 'broad, bold and liberal'?"

"Yes; it was a good speech, with a good Senatorial tone; not severe, nor yet captious, but

and liberal '''
"Yes; it was a good speech, with a good Senatorial tone; not severe, nor yet captious, but
spoken like a reformer. Still," said General Cox, "I
think Carl Schurz's speech was even more wonderfully well compounded. I never knew a man who
could make direct points and yet carry on a fine
strain of philosophical thought and argument like
Schurz. He has already accomplished one reform—
in public speaking."

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"General Cox, Mr. George Pendleton is said to be shy of the new movement and not well disposed to it; how do you account for this?"

"Mr. Pendleton has said nothing of a public character. His old newspaper friends here in the Enquirer are cordial to the Convention. If there are dissatisfied feelings of the sort you mention they probably arise from jealousles among the democratic leaders rather than from their dislike of the liberals. I think one of the most hopeful signs of the times is the charity, patience and friendly disposition of the democratic leaders toward those republicans who are seeking to have a better understanding throughout the land and a more intelligible and earnest government."

At this point a gentleman present made the remark that President Grant, in view of the proportions that the Cincinnati bolt had assumed, must regret that he had taken the advice of such ostractzing policy makers as Morton, Conkling, &c. General Cox replied to this as follows:—

"Yes, Grant took one of two roads, and that the wrong one, at the time he followed the advice of such Senators and abandoned Judge Hoar. He thought that those men knew all about carrying conventions and parties, and that he must take their advice and tuition to get a renomination. Judge Hoar represented the honorable school of public officials, and he was sacrificed. From the time of that decision of President Grant were arrayed the forces which will meet in the next campaign—the military organization of party merely against a general rising up of the populace—the west Point idea of poilics against the volunteer army of reform "Perceiving that General Cox was looking in a general rising up of the Peppulace—the west Point idea of poilics against the Volunteer army of reform "Perceiving that Health panels the Health preserved is law names the Health preserved and the process of the

paigling—the ministy organization of pair, instead, against a general rising up of the populace—the west Point idea of politics against the volunteer army of reform !"

Perceiving that General Cox was looking in a fidgety way toward his law papers the Herald representative said "Good day," and passed out.

It is well known in the Queen City that if two candidates, such as Davis and Brown or Adams and Brown, should be nearly equally matched, so that a series of ballots are required to be taken, the name of General Cox will be brought forward as a compromise man. He has refused to let his name be used for the Vice Presidency, saying that he will never abandon the law, where he must make his bread, and return to politics for any such lazy bench as making rulings for the Senate. In fact, there appears to be only three men in the United States who covet the Vice Presidency on any ticket—Schuyler Colfax, Henry Wilson and J. F. Wilson.

INTERVIEW WITH THE HON. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

The Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, successor of General Schenck as Representative of the Dayton district—so long the battle ground between Schenck and Vallandigham—was taking his dinner at the St. Nicholas restaurant, when Colonel Ozro J. Dodds introduced the Herald reporter, "have you come out to attend the Convention?"

"No: I'm out of health, and feeling a little old. You see I went into political life away back in Quincy Adams' time. Why, I was in active politics in 1828. No, I shall get out of Cincinnati right away and go to Washington; for I don't want anybody to think that I have a handju this Liberal Convention."

"Do I understand you to say, General Campbell, that you are opposed to the democratic party making a coallition with the nominees to be declared here?"

"Oh! no. I think the salvation of the country depends upon this movement. But then, you see,

making a coalition with the nominees to be declared here?"
"Oh! no. I think the salvation of the country
depends upon this movement. But then, you see,
I am comparatively a new democrat; and if I were
to step out and say anything, some of these old
hunkers, who don't altogether like seeing me in
Congress on the democratic side, might cry out,
There's that Campbell, who said he was a convert, taking the first opportunity to run over to
these fusionists. I want you to understand,'
continued General Campbell, 'that if I could
do any good I shouldn't mind what was said about
me. But I agree with everybody of discretion on
the democratic side, that we cannot do any good to
this convention by putting in our oars. I havn't
seen any mistake that its conceivers have yet made.
The cloud that started in Missouri was no bigger
than a man's hand, and now, to change the slimite,
it has become a great tree, and the birds of the air
rest in the branches thereof. General Cox and
these young men here will have a big convention,
and the best service I feel I can do it is to go back
to Congress and attend to my business."
"Is there much diversity of opinion among your
democratic colleagues about supporting the nominees of this Convention!"
"I think not. They all seemed to be of the sammind when I came away. They were all friendly."
"How do you account for Mr. Van Trump's eccentricity?"
"That was queer, wasn't it. After Mungen, and

"How do you account for Mr. van Trump's eccentricity?"
"That was queer, wasn't it. After Mungen, and even the Kentuckians behaved so passively, nobody would have expected to hear from my old friend Van Trump."
"It has been stated that Mr. Van Trump took of

"It has been stated that Mr. Van Trump took of-fence at not being invited to conference at Wash-ington with Mr. Belmont. Do you know anything about it?"
"Well, no. Van Trump was not intentionally slighted in that matter. You see, Mr. Belmont feit a great responsibility resting on his shoulders in view of this liberal movement. Sterling old demo-cratic leaders like Horatio Seymour, James Robin-son, Sam Marshall, Mr. Hendricks and Mr. Voorhees were advising coultion for the sake of the country son, Sam Marshall, Mr. Hendricks and Mr. Voorhees were advising coallition for the sake of the country, and while Mr. Beimont's private judgment also led that way, he thought it best to come to Washington and hear the opinions of some of the democratic representatives. He did not propose to have a caucus, but only to pick up half a dozen or so at dinner, and another half dozen on the street, and so be enabled to derive some conclusions for his guidance as the head of the General Committee. I was one of the persons who fortuitously fell in his way, and a number of us met at Welcker's."

"Mr. Van Trump was not there?"

"No, he was not present. I should have been

way, and a number of us met at Welcker's."

"Mr. Van Trump was not there?"

"No, he was not present. I should have been glad to surrender my seat to him, but I had nothing to do with making the gathering, and I do not think any disrespect was meant."

"General Campbell, do you think, with the prevailing Cincinnati sentiment, that Charles Francis Adams would be a good nomination here?"

"It seems to me," said General Campbell, "to be on the whole an expedient one, and anyhow, a manly one. There is nobody in the country of more substantial character than Charles Francis Adams. I went on to Boston along about twenty-five years

"It seems to me," said General Campbell, "to be on the whole an expedient one, and anyhow, a manly one. There is nobody in the country of more substantial character than Charles Francis Adams. I went on to Boston along about twenty-five years ago and made a speech, as a free soil whig, on the same platform with him. His is a great family. Look at those boys, the fourth generation of Adams's since old John Adams. Why, we have but two families in the country which have kept up so evenly—the Marshall's and the Adamses. Charles Francis Adams comes nearest the national mark of anybody I know. He is both a democrat and a republican. He was one of the great spirits of the war for the reunion, fighting great silent battles on the side of peace to keep England out, and yet he is of democratic loins, and believes in a simple, modest, sensible government, and a happy, self-directing people. His father, John Quincy Adams, was a democratic President, selected by Monroe and the Jeffersonian school. Ohlo would give its vote to Mr. Adams, and I think he would be acceptable to all conservative democrats."

"Then you do not think that it is indispensable to nominate Justice Davis to keep the peace in the democratic ranks?"

"No. I'm not acquainted with Justice Davis. Some of our best men prefer him, but I think none to the extent of cutting up shines if he were not selected."

"Who would be the most difficult candidate for the democratic value,"

"Who would be the most difficult candidate for the democratic value,"

"Who would be the most difficult candidate for the democratic value, and admire him. But his record is too recent and intimate on questions connected with this coalition not to make it awkward to sustain him. For example, I have opposed parts of the reconstruction measures, and, notably, the Civil Rights bill, of which he is partly the author. Suppose I should get up to advocate Trumbull's election, and some old constituent of mine should be mined to ask me questions out of my past opposition to this man's plan of re

talked to our members of the Legislature. About the whole of them looked toward Cincinnati with an open countenance. I was told also that if the Convention did a good thing here the republican side of the Legislature would split up very soon."
"Do you know how George Pendleton regards the Convention?"
"Well, he aint throwing himself away on it. Pendleton does not say much just at present, but his old friends support the movement."
"Pendleton is a dissatisfied man, is he not?"
"Well, he has been beatan several times recently in politics; but there's no man in Ohio who keeps the affections of his political supporters better than Pendleton."

Pendleton."
"Is not Pendleton fighting the Cincinnati Convention because he hears that Hendricks encour-

vention because he hears that Hendricks encourages it?"

No, I don't think Pendleton is fighting it at all. There was a very bitter feeling between them, which threatened to break out in discussion and denunciation after the Seymour contest was done in 1888, but George Pendleton does not propose to let Mr. Hendricks define his political status, or to direct measures by his antagonisms. If there is good reason for Hendricks to encourage the Chicinnati shoot, there is as good reason for Mr. Pendleton."

"How is Rufus P. Ranney on the Cincinnati Convention?"

"Judge Ranney would be an ardent advocate of coalition if he were in politics; but his health is

"Judge Ranney would be an ardent advocate o coalition if he were in politics; but his health is bad and he has very little to say this year."
"Where is George E. Pugh ?"
"George Pugh is not in politics at all. He is practising law, and trying to lay up something."
"What about Wash McLean?"
"Wash has been troubled with his kidneys a good deal, and he is also to a certain extent in retirement."

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GEORGE E. PUGH PROTHY.

It was said to me that Mr. George E. Pugh was throwing up his heels and threatening the movement if Adams were nominated, on the ground that Adams' father had said something at some period against the Catholic Church, of which Pugh's family are communicants. I started to see Mr. Pugh, but on the way was met by another democrat, who said:—

"Don't go. Pugh is always deaf and generally smoozy. He's of no account in our party, and I wish the other party had him."

INTERVIEW WITH FREDERICK HASSAUREK.

The HERALD'S representative called upon Frederick Hassaurek, one of the brightest German Americans in the West, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at his office, the Volksbalt newspaper, in the Court House edifice. Mr. Hassaurek was putting the finishing touches to a letter accepting, under certain restrictions, a delegate's chair in the Reunion and Reform Convention. He is a spare, tall-headed, intellectual looking man, of forty years of age, speaking English with marvellous fluency and precision, and he is the equal of Carl Schurz as a journalist in the German language.

"Mr. Hassaurek," said I, "the doubt has been raised that you will support the nominees of the Liberal Convention. Do you object to saying what you will do in the premises?"

"I shall support the Liberal candidates on two conditions:—First, that the choice be a proper one, and, next, that the democrats do not nominate. To explain myself, if Justice Davis, for example, should be nominated I would not be able to give him the support of this paper."

"My I sak why this general feeling exists against Justice Davis in the region of Cincinnati?"

"In this locality the supporters of the liberal movement, as well as the majority of scrupulous citizens of all parties, do not approve of the highest judges appearing in politices. Judge McLean was very ardent to be President, and their Justice Chase guite as anxiou

"Carl Schurz is said to be coming here to advocate

quanted to be a Fresident, should have subscribed to."

"Carl Schurz is said to be coming here to advocate Trumbull. Would that be a good nomination?"

"No, I think not. Judge Trumbull would take his proper place, if we could elect our candidate, in the Cabinet. His long Senatorial publicity and warmth and candor in debate have made him use expressions and urge measures right enough in themselves, but not of a sort to accompany a candidate in a great national campaign. It would be an impolitic nomination at this time, and I think General Schurz will not press it when he gets here and finds how universally the feeling is for Adams in both parties. Mr. Adams has not had to be a talking man, and all his writen and spoken utterances have been discrect and not antagonizing individuals or classes."

"How came everybody in the Ohio valley, Mr. Hassaurek, to grow so suddenly earnest about Mr. Adams?"

"I think it was the most natural selection in the world. He is a statesman, one of the few men we have whose course of reading in law and history and whose long and large observation qualify him to conduct a nation like ours, which is just showing its want of publicists in the Geneva Treaty. The whole tone and course of Adams' services and character point him out, and we are for him here because we have no pet of our own, and have searched abroad for the best exemplification. It is not often that you see the newspaper press with such general unanimity come to the support of a stranger as in this case. All three German papers and two English papers—five-sevenths of the press of Cincinnati in number and seven-tenths in circulation—are anxious to see Charles Francis Adams made the candidate next week."

"Would General Cox, of Cincinnati, be a fitting man r"

"No; his Oberlin letter would drive off the col-

made the candidate next week."

"Would General Cox, of Cincinnatt, be a fitting man?"

"No; his Oberlin letter would drive off the colored vote. He is young also, and without any great personal backing, although a clear-headed, growing man."

"Are the Germans of Ohio very generally in this liberal movement?"

"The republican Germans are, but outside of the large cities, like Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, &c., our Germans are generally democrats. The Germans undoubtedly would have abandoned the republican party this year in Ohio on account of the Adair law, which lost us 1,200 votes at the last election. The prohibitory element in the republican party this year in Ohio on account of the Adair law, which lost us 1,200 votes at the last election. The prohibitory element in the republican party is driving the Germans out of it everywhere. If Mr. Adams be nominated at Exposition Hall next week, and there be no democratic nomination, he will go out of this county with 9,000 majority next November."

"Mr. Hassaurek, can you give me the names of some of the most influential Germans in the country, identified with this liberal movement?"

"First in our State in position," said Mr. Hassaurex, "is Jacob Mueller, of Cleveland, now Lieutenant Governor and a Grant elector. I have good reason to affirm that if this Convention be a success Mr. Mueller's name will not be a fixture in the Philadelphia list. Mueller is president of an insurance company, a fair business man, and an exceedingly good writer in the German language. He halls from the Palatinate. Frederick Hecker, a farmer of St. Clair county, Illinois, was the author of the republican rising in Eaden in 1848. He is an old man of about sixty years of age, tolerably violent in his feelings, and he has a warm place in the affections of German-Americans. He will be at our Convention. Gustavus Koerner, of Illinois, will also be here next week. He is an old emigrant, who came ont here many years before the revolutions, and he is a lawyer at Belleville. He has been Lieutena eloquence, but of a rather cold temperament. Then there is Frederick Munch, of Missouri, a farmer in prosperous circumstances and a very good writer indeed; he belongs to the revolutionary emigration of 1830, and he is coming here also among the liberals. In the East the best known German is Sigel, and it is understood that he is for Grant. Sigismund Kaufman, who ran on the republican ticket for Lieutenant Governor of New York two years ago, is coming to Cincinnati. He is a native German, and a Hebrew and a fair lawyer and politician. From Philadelphia the most notable German to come to Cincinnati will be Dr. Tiedeman, who, I believe, is a relative of Schurz and a friend of Judge Stallo, of this city, as well as a '48 man, Judge Stallo has just reappeared in politics after fifteen years' retirement, and he is said to be very earnest for the liberal Convention. Another German of force and well known to all German-Americans is Charles E. Remelin. He has been generally a democrat, but is strongly in favor of the liberal movement.

"You have taken me up so suddenly," said Mr. Hassurek courteously, "that I cannot now think of more names to help you in your object. I think that since Mr. Schurz has attracted attention in Congress by his numerous speeches German-Americans have taken a wider interest in public affairs, and begin to look over the rim of local politics to the Issues which affect us all as thinkers and citzens."

"Before I go, Mr. Hassaurek, I would like to ask

Before I go, Mr. Hassaurek, I would like to ask "Before I go, Mr. Hassaurek, I would like to ask why your name was not formally presented at Commbus for the United States Senatorship?"
"It would have taken too much begging," said Mr. Hassaurek. "Had it been easy to ask for favors perhaps I might have got it; but I don't like to get under obligation. I was in debt once, and I don't like the appearance of debt again. I could not be independent and at the same time go to the Senate; so you see me here."

JESSE BRIGHT OUT.

Dick Bright, editor of the Indianapolis Sentine and a nephew of Jesse D. Bright, took dinne at the St. Nicholas to-day, and in conversation with different parties on political affairs, of which the Herald correspondent was duly informed, state that there is no doubt that Kentucky and Indian democrats will support the liberal movement.

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THE INDIANA HULLABALOO.

In Indiana this full there will be a terrible struggle for Morton's place, and the intention probably is to run Hendricks against him. Morton is a hard worker, giving eighteen hours a day to his canvass, and will not surrender his place without a desperate struggle. He is the only one that ever carried Indiana against the democracy, and the reason why Hendricks and the Indiana folks look so encouragingly toward Cincinnati now is the expectation of reciprocity when Hendricks makes his fight for the Senate and Voorhees for the Governorship.

"Indiana," said Murat Haistead to-day, in conversation with me, "is a voicano, charged with wild and desperate forces. The campaign this fall in that State will be the greatest ever known, and Grant knows well that it is the centre of the position. George W Julian, the old republican warhorse of the free-soil district, has come over to the liberals in a very significant letter. The democrats of Indiana mean to vote solidly for the Cincinnation of the be such a man as Adams, and in my undament both Indiana and Kentucky are dead-set

in favor of Cincinnati's man, if he be of the right

NOTES ABOUT THE CONVENTION.

It is claimed that "the gag" is already at work mong the politicians in Illinois. The Emingham Register (republican) says:-

Register (republican) says:—
We learn that some of the Grant men hereabouts are not going to wait until the Philadelphia Convention speaks before putting the gag on republicans. Heretofore it has been customary for both parties to tolerate free discussion as to the merits of candidates before nomination. But Grant's friends don't propose to allow his claims to be ignored for an instant. The moment a republican says he is opposed to Grant he is immediately stigmatized as a "sorehead," "traitor" or "democrat."

The French-speaking citizens of Chicago are to

The French-speaking citizens of Chicago are to send a delegation to Cincinnati.

George M. Julian (ex-member of Congress), says the liberal republican movement is the natural product of the times.

The Rushford (Minnesota) Journal (republican) believes that there is no locality in the State which, in proportion to population, contains a stronger or more respectable liberal sentiment than may be found in that city. Among those who will give a hearty support to the action of the Cincinnati Convention we may mention George G. Stevens, Senator Evarts, J. E. Atwater, John Iveron, J. N. Beckley, Knut Olsen, H. W. Holmes, L. Grieser, Louis Penderson, R. Whittemore, G. A. Hays, H. Grover, C. S. Barton, and many others, who are, and have always been, consistent republicans. Many democrats have expressed sympathy with the movement. Among them Lieutenant Governor Sherwood, E. N. Donaldson, B. W. Ben-

the drift of public sentiment here. The Rockford (Ill.) Register (republican) announces that that place appears alive to the feeling now being exhibited throughout the State and nation in the interest of liberal republicanism and

son, S. P. Gail and R. A. Murray. This will show

reform, and publishes a list of sympathisers. A grand mass convention in favor of the liberal republican movement was to be held at Cairo, Ill. (Eighteenth Congressional district), on the 25th

The liberal republicans in Richmond, Ind., after selecting a strong delegation for Cincinnati, expressed their preference for Charles Francis Adams

as the candidate for President. The Louisville Courier Journal critic is inclined to be enthusiastic over the Cincinnati assemblage.

It says:—

The liberal movement embraces no proposition that a wise, sagacious and upright statesmanship can not cordially indorse and fight for; and, if it places itself squarely upon the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are, and of right ought to be, free and independent," it should not, and it will not, be impeded by any national democratic embarrassments whatever. A gang of pretended Bourbons indeed, organized, drilled and paid out of the people's pockets by the Grant party, may make a noisy show. But, if the Cincinnati Convention be really wise in its liberalism and liberal in its wisdom, its nominees may safely count on the support of all the real lovers of civil liberty in the North and South. It savs :-

Democratic papers generally are beginning to commit themselves in advance in favor of the Cincinnati movement. "In for a penny, in for a pound." The Boston Post (democratic) regards the "open adhesion of Governor Curtin to the Cincinnati movement as a Now that directs the wedge still further. It lifts Pennsylvania clear over upon the high and dry ground against the Grant dynasty."

General J. B. Steadman, Andy Johnson's henchman, does not go to the Cincinnati Mecca, nor will he endorse the nominations there unless they are straight-out democratic.

In regard to the Cincinnati Convention the New York correspondent of the Boston Post (democratic), April 25, asserts that "Irish influence has had its effect upon the New York delegation for Cincinnati, and while only yesterday they appeared to be unanimous for Charles Francis Adams they to-day declare themselves a unit for Horace Gree ley, and are desirous that the country at large should know that Mr. Greeley is emphatically the first choice of the New York delegation; that they will vote for him until the last, and will only change their vote when the unanimous voice of the Convention demands it. New York, therefore, votes

The Washington correspondent (April 25) of the Soston Advertiser (administration) av5rs that "the letter of Charles Francis Adams provokes very gen eral and very diverse comment among all public and political circles. The nearest approach to harmony of opinion is the very common expression that it has not improved his prospects for receiving the nomination at Cincinnati, at no time from this point of view particularly bright. Some of the Massachusetts men in the city, best qualified from their long acquaintance with Mr. Adams and his character, express decided doubts of the authenticity of the letter, while Judge Van Trump, of Ohio, the leader of the Bourbons of the House, openly

pronounces it a forgery.

The correspondents are making something of Mr. Groesbeck at Cincinnati, albeit the political tenor of the papers they represent are antagonistic to him as a democratic nomination. Says the Cincinnati correspondent of the Boston Advertiser (administration) :- "August Belmont was in town yesterday, and had an interview with Mr. Groesbeck. 1 have reason to know that Mr. Groesbeck is quite in different to the matter of his nomination as Vice is nominated it will be elected. The Vice Presi dency, he says, is not of importance enough to that if he is nominated he will decline."

The Chillicothe (Ohio) Advertiser (democratic) has this to say about the democratic nomination:—
Whether the Democratic National Convention will select for its standard-bearer some democratic statesman who has always been identified with the party, or choose some one of the distinguished men who are now doing the State good service in exposing the criminal recklessness and corruption of the present administration, remains to be seen. Certain it is that the Democratic National Convention will maintain its dignity and independence, and venture upon no doubthil or visionary schemes which might tend to impair its unity or a lienate its millions of friends and adherents.

The Boston Herald independent says of Charles

The Boston Herald (independent) says of Charles Francis Adams that "he bargains in his name. He wants no scheming politicians to promise him s re-election, as Forney did Grant in 1868, to redeem which promise the Philadelphia editor now finds himself compelled to uphold the party flag with one hand, while the other resists the efforts of the cor-rupt Cameron clique to put a tool of their own in the gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania. Mr. Adams will involve his friends in no such predica ment. No one is to vouch for his good conduct. He stands on his record of great public services, pure private character and devotion to the best in erests of his country."

MISCELLANEOUS POLITICAL NOTES.

Governor Palmer is expected to speak at Covingon, Ky., on the 30th inst.

General John L. Beveridge, member of Congres from Illinois, has consented to be a candidate for the republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor. John Hincheliffe is named as a candidate for the epublican nomination of Governor of Illinois.

Rev. N. G. Taylor is named as the republican car didate for Congress in the Tennessee Third district. Randall Gibson is prominently named among democrats for Governor of Louisiana.

The following are among the names recently rought forward as republican candidates for Congress from Illinois:-Sixth district, Norman H. Pierce and B. F. Parks; Eighth, John T. Harper; Tenth, Mesers. Draper and Marsh; Fourteenth, Ly-

Among the aspirants for Congressional honors among the republicans in the Indiana Seventh district are the following:—William C. Wilson, M. D. White, Thomas J. Cason, Monroe D. Milford, B. F. Gregory and Dr. C. V. Jones. The district was formerly represented by Godlove S. Orth, now on the republican ticket for Congressman-at-large, and is now represented by General Mahlon D. Manson, democrat, who defeated General Lew Wallace two years ago.
The Hartford Courant (administration) asserts

that General Kilpatrick, of New Jersey; General Barnum, of New York, and General Bartlett, of Massachusetts, are trying to get up a soldlers and sailors' national convention in New York in May, for the purpose of passing resolutions requesting the Philadelphia Convention to nominate a canai-date other than Graut

AUSTRALASIA.

Export of Coal, Wool and Tallow to the United States.

Encouragement to Art and Industry-The Political and Material Condition-New Mines and Valuable Product-Exploration and Discoveries.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALO.

The steamship Moses Taylor, at San Francisco on the 25th of April, supplied the following news re-port for the Herald, additional to the despatch which was published in our columns on Friday, the 26th instant ._

ble quantity of coal, wool and tallow on freight. The dates from Australia are to the 16th and from New Zealand the 23d of March. In New South Wales the general election was ai-

The Moses Taylor brought also a very considera-

most finished. The Ministry was defeated, and a new Cabinet must be formed when the House meets next month. A successful exhibition of colonial art was held

at Sydney, and an intercolonial exhibition will open in May. The New Guines Exploration Expedition was wrecked on Bramble Reef. Two boats reached the

mainland. A portion of the crew were massacred by the natives. The raft with forty-three men was The government arranged with the bank to advance some months' salaries to the civil servants pending the meeting of the Parliament in Sydney. Coal has receded in price to seven shillings a ton.

The bark Indus foundered on a voyage to Dune din. Crew saved. The shipment of wool to America has closed for

The Victoria government proposes to construct three additional lines of railroad, connecting the

three additional lines of railroad, connecting the agricultural districts with the metropolis.

Mr. McCullough has retired from political life and mercantile business.

Judge McAboy is dead.

A public banquet was given to Mr. Webb by the Melbourne merchants.

Nothing definite was known as to the terms of the contract alleged to have been arranged between buffy and Nogel.

In South Australia another new Ministry was formed, with Ayres Chief Secretary and Barrow Treasurer.

The overland telegraph will not be finished for four months. The construction party is unable to proceed for want of water and materials. They have found the Roper to be the largest Australian river.

have found the Roper to be the largest Australian river.

Bishop Gould is dead.
Large shipments of breadstuffs are being made to England from Queensland.
An extraordinary rainfall and extensive floods were experienced in the Carpenteria district. Communication was interrupted.

The British war steamer Basilisk discovered a new reef in the Torres Stratts route.

There was discovery of a new gold field near Townsville.

Townsville.
The tin mines in the Southern district were at-

The tin mines in the Southern district were attracting the attention of capitalists.

In Fiji great excitement prevails against the present government. Settlers consider an expensive government by adventurers useless. The British Consul in Fiji aids the public discontent.

From New Zealand we learn that ex-Governor Grey was visiting the colony.

The government had decided to call the Parliament to meet at Wellington.

The Canterbury crew won the champion gig race.

TROTTING AT PLEETWOOD PARK.

The pleasant weather of yesterday and the induce. ments of two trotting contests brought together at Fleetwood Park in the afternoon three or four hundred gentlemen, who exhibited much anxiety and speculated rather freely during the progress of these events. The first on the card was a sweepstakes of \$500, mile heats, best three in five, between Colonel Dickey's chestnut gelding Albany Boy (formerly W. H. Taylor), in harness; William Lovell's bay mare Topsy, in harness, and Mr. King's gray gelding Mercer, to wagon. The former was withdrawn before the race, by permission of the

wagon.... Benjamin Mace entered b. m. Topsy, in

HORSE NOTES.

The entire programme for the Spring meeting at Jerome Park is published in detail, embracing a munificent sum, of nearly twenty thousand dollars, distributed proportionately. The main events have filled handsomely, and include the cracks of the country. The first day, Saturday, June 1, four interesting races are announced, including the Ford-ham handicaps, which closed with thirty-one noninations, and the Belmont Stakes, with fifty-nine nominations. Second day, Wednesday, June 5, five interesting events will take place, including the Ladies' Stakes and Jockey Club Handicap Sweepstake, ending the day's sport with a Steeple Chase Post Stake, for a cup presented by the liberal turimen, Messrs. Leonard Jerome and P. Lorillard, members only to ride. The remaining three days-Saturday, June 8; Tuesday, June 11; Thursday, June 13, and Saturday, June 15-will each present an equal amount of attraction, having four capital events for each day. The betting in Major Johnson's book, which he recently opened, on the

equal amount of attraction, having four capital events for each day. The betting in Major Johnson's book, which he recently opened, on the Belmont Stakes is 4 to 1 against Joe Daniels, 5 to 1 against Gray Planet, and 6 to 1 against Cape Race. The noted horse Vandal, the property of General W. G. Harding, of Belle Meade, near Nashville, Tenn., died on Thursday night, April 18. Vandal was bred by the late Dr. B. W. Dudley, and was foaled at Lexington in 1850. He was by imported Glencoe out of Alarie's dam, by imported Tranby, and was the sire of Molile Jackson, James A. Connoily, Allie Hunt, Herzog, Versailies, Pompey Payne, and many other winners.

The Moumouth Association have been very busy this spring in effecting many important improvements on their race course at Long Branch, N. J. The surface of the entire track has been raised eight inches; new stables have been receted, and an elegant new club house is in progress of construction on the site of the farm house in the rear of the Grand Stand. Mr. John Chamberlain, the active spirit of the association, has made such arrangements with Colonel Scott, the President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, that excursion steamers and trains will be run from New York and Philadelphia to the course at stated intervals on each day of the races, at nominal rates, returning direct as soon as the races are over. Such facilities of going and returning, indeed, have been promised that Mr. Chamberlain fully anticipates seeing an attendance of 50,000 people on the course on the day when Longfellow and Harry Bassett come together in the race for the Monmouth Cup. So anxious is Colonel Scott to do everything in his power to further the interests of the Long Branch meeting that he has promised that when Mr. Harper is ready to send Longfellow East he will provide a specially fitted up car at Lexington, ky, and bring him and his stable companions direct to Monmouth Park by passenger trains and without a change of car on the route.

Mr. John Muir has gone to the Blue Grass region